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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Public Instruction in Mysore.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore, for the year 1932-33, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, with his letters No. G2. 3660-25 of 1932-33, dated the 20th November 1933, 9th December 1933 and 11th January 1934.

ORDER No. E. 3285-3344—EDN. 197-33-6, DATED BANGALORE,
THE 20TH APRIL 1934.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A. (Cantab.), Bar.-at-law, continued to be in charge of the Department during the year.

Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao, B.A., L.T., continued as Office Assistant against the post of the Deputy Director till the 27th April 1933, when he handed over charge to Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., who was appointed as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Headquarters, and who continued as such during the remaining part of the year except for a break of four weeks. Mr. M. A. Narayana Iyengar, B.A., continued as Secretary, Local Examinations Board, during the year, except for the last three weeks of the year. Mr. V. Naraniengar continued as Financial Assistant to the Director, except for an interval of three months from the 9th July 1932 to 8th October 1932, when he was on leave and Mr. S. Raghavachar, B.A., acted as Financial Assistant.

Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., L.T., Ph.D., continued as Deputy Director of Public Instruction of the Bangalore Division, during the whole year, while, for the Mysore Division, Mr. K. Srinarasimhaiya, M.A., L.T., Deputy Director, was in charge till 21st November 1932, when he was relieved by Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed.

There was no change in the personnel of the District Educational Officers in the Districts, except in the Mysore and Tumkur Districts during the latter part of the year.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director toured for 91 days and visited 94 offices and institutions and attended 110 meetings and conferences. He addressed the Economic Association of the Annamalai University, presided over the Vocational Education Section of the All-India Educational Conference held at Lahore in April 1933, and over the Twenty-fifth Provincial Educational Conference at Trichinopoly and delivered the Sir William Meyer lectures in Madras.

The touring, inspection and office work of the Deputy Directors and the District Educational Officers were on the whole satisfactory. The Director has observed however that the office work of the Deputy Director, Bangalore Division, was capable of greater efficiency and that the office work of the District Educational Officer, Bangalore, was capable of greater expedition, and that the quality of inspection of the District Educational Officer, Tumkur Division, left something to be desired. Government trust that improvement will be forthcoming on the part of these officers. It is not satisfactory that the Assistant Inspectors in charge of Channapatna, Bowringpet, Shikarpur, Nanjangud, Mandya, Krishnarajpete Ranges left uninspected a large number of schools in their direct charge and no reasons are assigned for the omission. The Director is requested to impress on the Assistant Inspectors, the imperative need for inspecting all the schools in their direct charge every year in a systematic manner.

4. *Statistics.*—The total number of institutions of all kinds, under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and the University and their total strength as they stood on the 31st March 1933, as compared with the corresponding figures for 1931-32 were as follows :—

Particulars of Schools	1931-32		1932-33	
	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
Government	371	39,240	380	41,679
Local Bodies	4,892	1,99,591	4,822	1,98,461
Aided	1,426	51,429	1,530	55,661
Unaided	9	486	14	1,298
Total	6,698	2,90,746	6,746	2,97,099
Private	1,216	19,042	991	14,272
Grand Total	7,914	3,09,788	7,737	3,11,371

There was thus an increase in the number of public institutions by 48, with a corresponding increase in the strength by 6,353. This increase is shared by all classes of institutions. The fall in the total number of institutions by 177, as compared with that of the previous year, is due to the fall in the number of private institutions by 225 with an accompanying decrease in the attendance by 4,770 pupils. It is stated that the increasing popularity of Board and Aided Schools is perhaps a contributory cause for this decline in private institutions.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the total population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931 was 32·31 as against 32·2 in 1931-32; that of boys only to the male population of school-going age was 50·2 as against 50·7 and that of girls only to the female population of school-going age was 13·61 as against 12·7 in the year previous. The average daily attendance was 74·03 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls as against 76·82 per cent in the previous year. The Director observes that this decline in the average attendance has to be remedied by the inspecting officers by suitable educational and disciplinary measures. Government desire that the need for immediate remedial measures in this behalf should be impressed on all the inspecting officers, and trust that improvement would be shown in this respect.

On an average there was one school for every 3·7 square miles of area and 830 persons of the total population. One out of every 3·1 of the population of the school-going age was under instruction, and the proportion of pupils to the total population, was one in 20·63 as against 20·7 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 7·5, that of girls to the total female population 2·04 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population was 4·85. The percentage of students in each grade of schools to the total number of students was as follows:—

	Boys.	Girls.
(1) Colleges	1·32	0·2
(2) High Schools	2·96	0·8
(3) Middle Schools	13·12	4·8
(4) Primary Schools	80·52	93·3
(5) Special Schools	2·08	0·9
Total	100·00	100·00

5. *Expenditure.*—The total expenditure, both direct and indirect, on public instruction (including University, *viz.*, Rs. 13,91,488) from the several sources noted on the margin was Rs. 67,17,951 or Rs. 1,83,899 less than that of the previous year. The direct expenditure, *i.e.*, excluding the cost of direction, inspection, equipment, etc., amounted to Rs. 50,19,240, representing 74·6 per cent of the total expenditure and it was spent on the following grades of education:—

	Rs.	Percentage
(1) University	8,04,762	11·9
(2) Oriental Colleges not forming part, of the University	52,997	0·8
(3) Teachers' training	1,88,386	2·8
(4) High Schools	6,65,687	9·8
(5) Middle Schools	8,41,041	12·6
(6) Primary Education	22,41,765	33·3
(7) Technical	2,24,602	3·4
Total	50,19,240	74·6

The total receipts under the Elementary Education Fund inclusive of the opening balance on 1st July 1932 and the Government grant amounted to Rs. 25,76,630 and the actual expenditure up to end of June 1933 debited to this Fund was Rs. 22,16,524, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 3,60,106. The Shimoga District Local Education Authority had again, a minus balance of Rs. 27,212 at the end of June 1933. Government have since, in their Order No. E. 828-29—Edn. 827-31-9, dated the 29th August 1933, given some financial assistance to this Local Education Authority, by way of a temporary additional grant of Rs. 15,000 per year for two years, besides a permanent additional grant of Rs. 3,500 per annum and have suggested ways and measures to improve its financial position and balance its budget. It should take early steps accordingly and improve its financial position.

The average cost of education per head of population was Rs. 1-0-9 as against Rs. 1-1-2 in the previous year. Of this amount, a sum of Re. 0-13-1 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-13-3 in 1931-32.

The sanctioned budget of the Department for the year provided for an expenditure of Rs. 41,39,300, exclusive of the State grants to the University and Industrial Schools. Deducting also an allotment of Rs. 1,11,500 for educational buildings which was transferred to the control of the Public Works Department, the budget provided for a net grant of Rs. 40,27,800. The actual outlay according to the audited accounts was Rs. 39,46,832 resulting in a saving of Rs. 80,968 chiefly due to savings effected by economy in expenditure.

The total amount spent on scholarships excluding those of the University awarded during the year was Rs. 1,23,600. Only a sum of Rs. 2,352 was left unutilised.

6. *Secondary Education.*—During the year under review there were 30 High Schools for boys with a strength of 6,796 pupils (of whom 23 were girls), as against 29 High Schools with a strength of 6,596 in the previous year. Of the 30 High Schools, 17 were Government (with a strength of 4,392), six Municipal (with a strength of 558), six aided (with a strength of 1,700) and one unaided (with a strength of 146).

During the year, "Hindi" was ordered to be included in the list of additional subjects for the S. S. L. C. Examination, the same being dropped from the list of second languages. The syllabuses in the Histories of India and England for the High School Classes were revised so as to include Civics. The Dalton plan of teaching continued to work in the Maharaja's High School, Mysore, but only in one section of the Sixth Form, and the Director reports that the experiment was a success. But, owing to financial stringency, the experiment was discontinued in July last. The benefits of the Aided School Provident Fund System were extended to the employees of Municipal High Schools. The grants and scales of expenditure in respect of Municipal High Schools have been revised. The Mysore Secondary Education League held its Eighth Conference at Kolar, in March 1933, under the auspices of the Teachers' Association. It is reported that the Conference was a success due largely to the zeal of the Head Master (Mr. S. Srinivasa Rao) of the local High School.

The condition of the High Schools continued to be fairly satisfactory, and Government are glad to note the general progress and satisfactory work of the Municipal High Schools. The strength of 63 in the Municipal High School at Malvalli was the same as in the previous year and is still very low for a High School. It is reported that the school started with a strength of 80 in June 1932 but that it dwindled down to 63, due to severe prevalence of plague for the first six months, and that the staff are doing earnest work in spite of adverse conditions. The strength of the Municipal High School, Sagar showed, however, a slight decrease from 71 to 66. Among the Government High Schools, the Chikballapur School showed a fall in the strength from 141 to 127, while the Tiptur School is declining in strength and it is reported that the drop each year is perceptible, due to the moribund students who formed the main strength of the school, seeking admission elsewhere. Among the Aided High Schools, it is observed that the strength of the Wesleyan Mission High School, Mysore, has been going down for the last two years, the fall in the Sixth Form being perceptible and that the strength of the London Mission High School, Bangalore, has also fallen during the year. The Director has observed also that the Bowringpet Municipal High School and the S. L. N. High School, Bangalore, should give greater attention to secure satisfactory attendance. Some of the schools are said to be in need of extra accommodation, furniture and appliances and play-grounds. These needs will have to be attended to as funds permit.

S. S. L. C. Examination.—Two thousand six hundred and one candidates were registered for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1933, 2,278 as ordinary candidates and 323 as candidates seeking supplementary certificates. Out of the 2,278 ordinary candidates, 2,239 sat for the examination and 1,303 were declared "Passed," the percentage of passes being 58, as against 61 in the previous year. Out of the 1,303 "Passed" candidates, the University declared 695 as eligible for College Courses of study, the percentage with reference to the number passed being 53.3 as against 54 in the previous year. Of the 323 candidates registered for supplementary certificates, 173 were declared eligible for admission to the College Course of study, the percentage being 54.2 compared with 31 per cent of the candidates who appeared for the first time. The results of the private candidates were, as usual, very poor, the percentage of passes being only 14 against the State average of 58.

The results of the S. S. L. C. Public Examination were not satisfactory in the High Schools at Chikmagalur, Madhugiri, Nanjangud, Tiptur and also the Fort High School, Bangalore. There is, however, a noticeable improvement in the results of the Nanjangud High School, the percentage of passes having risen to 48 from 34 in the previous year, but the results are still not up to mark and should further improve. Government observe that the results of the Chikmagalur High School are particularly bad, the percentage of passes showing a fall to 36 from 42

in the previous year, and requires looking into. The Director is requested to take necessary steps to remedy any defects observable and to secure satisfactory results.

Government note that increased attention has been paid to physical education and recreation in most of the High Schools. In addition to out-door games, sports and exercises provided in all the High Schools, ambulance classes were held in the Fort High School, Bangalore, and in Kolar and Davangere High Schools, giving the students instruction in the principles and practice of First Aid. Drill was made compulsory in the Malleswaram and the Sarada Vilas High Schools, while in the Madhugiri High School, games were made compulsory for all pupils. Scouting was a regular feature of almost all the schools. The literary activities were mostly in the form of Debating Societies, School Unions and School Magazines. Among the other activities are seen Teachers' Associations, School Co-operative Societies, Poor Boys' Fund, in some of the schools and the House-System and a Social Service League in the London Mission High School, Bangalore. It is observed that the Poor Boys' Fund in the Chikballapur, Shimoga, Tirthahalli and Bowringpet High Schools worked satisfactorily, the administration of the Funds being in the hands of properly constituted committees.

Vernacular High Schools.—The Vernacular Upper Secondary Classes were maintained in the Government Training College for men, Mysore, and the District Normal and Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga as in the previous year. The total strength was 207. The results of the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were, however, poor again. Only 52 candidates passed in full out of 167 candidates that were examined, the percentage of passes being 31.1 against 30 in 1932, 33 in 1931 and 38 in 1930, and there is no explanation given for this unsatisfactory condition. A revised Three-year Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Course has been introduced (in Government Order No. E. 5-6—Edn. 305-32-3, dated the 7th June 1933), replacing the Vernacular Upper Secondary Courses as well as the two Vernacular Training Courses of the Lower and Upper Secondary Grades, thereby avoiding overlapping of courses and ensuring a satisfactory standard of general and professional equipment in all teachers of Vernacular Schools.

7. *Middle School Education of Boys.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys increased by two, from 290 to 292 and their strength by 1,377, from 29,899 to 31,276 pupils. Of these 292 schools, 264 were Government Institutions, 25 Aided and 3 Unaided and there were 257 Kannada, 30 Urdu, and 4 Tamil Middle Schools and 1 European Middle School.

During the year, Hosdurga was made a Centre for holding the Middle and Lower Secondary Examinations for 1933. General permission was granted to hold all Middle Schools between 11 A. M. and 4-30 P. M., the interval of half-an-hour in the evening being utilised for imparting physical education every day. The interval has been recently increased to three-fourths of an hour.

Out of 6,892 candidates registered for the Middle School Examination and 2,949 for the Lower Secondary Examination, the number passed was 2,866 and 1,057, respectively. There was however a slight improvement in the results, the percentage of passes in these two examinations being 42.1 and 37.3, respectively, against 40.6 and 30.9 in the previous year.

Government observe that there has been a steady increase in the number of pupils in Middle Schools and a growing demand for more Middle Schools in the State especially in rural areas and that there is also need for improving the staff and accommodation of the existing Middle Schools. Owing however to the present financial conditions, it is not possible to remedy these defects immediately. In view of the likelihood of funds not being found for some years to come to meet the needs of Middle Schools, and with a view to improve, as far as possible, their efficiency with the available funds, the Director has in his concluding remarks, suggested the following measures:—

(1) Strictly restricting admissions on a selection basis to the schools only up to the limit permissible in view of the existing accommodation and staff.

(2) Abolition of the smaller Middle Schools which have a strength of 80 or less, since five teachers could well manage a school with four classes of 40 pupils in each.

(3) Encouragement to new Aided Middle Schools which should be permitted to levy fees.

(4) A programme of construction of suitable buildings for Middle Schools especially in the large cities and towns where they are now located in very unsuitable dwelling houses and the extension of the present Government buildings.

(5) Utilisation of a part of the general saving of the Department each year for providing necessary additional equipment to these schools.

The question will be separately examined and the Director is requested to formulate definite and detailed proposals in the matter and submit them to Government for orders, at an early date.

8. *Practical Instruction.*—The number of practical instruction classes actually working in the Middle Schools, Adikarnataka Boarding Homes and Adikarnataka and other Primary Schools was 100 against 95 in the previous year. Of these, 93 were in Boys' and 7 in Girls' Schools. Government are glad to note that these practical instruction classes in general are working satisfactorily, that the lacquer work classes of Closepet and Channapatna were awarded Gold Medals at the Dasara Exhibition and that the non-official members of the Supervising Committees took great interest in the work of these classes. It is interesting to note that industrial education is becoming popular among the public and that agricultural instruction has begun to exert a healthy influence on the country side and that in place of the somewhat general reluctance which prevailed at the beginning towards this subject, there is now positive goodwill and that the public are urging for the extension of this scheme to other schools.

It is reported that the practical instruction courses are, in many respects, unit courses, enabling a student if he so wishes, to establish himself in the craft to begin to make a living, but that a need for its correlation with the High School is keenly felt, as the Middle School stage is too early for one to set up in business thereafter. The Director has submitted proposals for the organisation and expansion of vocational courses, and they are under the consideration of Government.

9. *Primary Education.*—The administration of primary education continued with the local education authorities under the Elementary Education Regulation. Government are glad to learn that the administration of the local education authorities was generally satisfactory and that there existed hearty co-operation and cordial relationship between the officers of the department and the members of the local education authorities. It is reported that, owing to financial stringency, schemes of expansion and development could not be attended to by the local education authorities and that the School Boards directed their efforts mainly to the consolidation of existing resources. During the year, some additional powers were delegated to the School Boards and this is reported to have helped to reduce correspondence and facilitate more expeditious despatch of work.

The number of Primary Schools for boys and girls increased from 6,199 with a strength of 2,42,241 pupils to 6,243 with a strength of 2,47,191 pupils. Of this number, 5,706 schools were for boys with a strength of 2,14,897 pupils as against 5,676 schools with a strength of 2,10,944 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 5,706 schools for boys, 18 were Government ones, 4,358 under the control of the local education authorities, and 1,330 were aided schools. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent of the total population was 43.60 as against 42.82 in the previous year.

The report shows that more than 50 per cent of the pupils of the primary grades are found in the first-year class. The percentage is still high and is capable of considerable further reduction. Government note, however, with satisfaction that there is a steady decrease in the retardation of pupils in the first year primary classes during the last few years, before which it was as high as 62 per cent in 1926-27.

The ten-year programmes of expansion of elementary education on a voluntary basis, due, under the Regulation at the end of the previous year have not yet been received from many of the local education authorities. The time for submission of the programmes was extended till the end of February 1934 and the Director was requested to obtain and submit the programmes without further delay.

There were 70 schools for the education of adults with a strength of 1,864 pupils against 69 schools with a strength of 1,729 pupils in the previous year. The Director, however, reports that the condition of these schools in general cannot be said to be very satisfactory and that in several cases, these institutions are not strictly schools attended by adults, but by children who cannot attend day primary

schools. As observed in the last review, the whole position in regard to the adult education will have to be examined when funds permit.

It is pleasing to note that a large number of local benefactions was made during the year to supply the pressing need for suitable accommodation for schools. The following are the more important of these benefactions:—

(1) Mr. Guruswami (son of the late Rao Bahadur Nattakallappa) donated a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a school building at Arcdi, Dodballapur Taluk.

(2) Sir Haji Ismail Sait donated a sum of Rs. 1,800 for the construction of an Urdu primary school building at Whitefield, Bangalore Taluk.

(3) Mr. Chikkarama Gowda of Settihalli in Kolar Taluk, constructed a school building worth Rs. 2,000.

(4) Mr. T. M. Siddappa, Kurubarasettihalli, Seringapatam Taluk, has constructed a school building worth Rs. 4,000.

(5) The villagers of Satyagala, Periyapatna Taluk, have constructed a school building at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

(6) The Village Panchayets of Chikkadalavatta and Kondavadi, Madhugiri Taluk, have constructed school buildings worth Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively.

10. *Special Institutions.*—There were 9 institutions as against 10 in the previous year for the training of men teachers, including the three grades of training in the Government Training College, Mysore. Of these institutions, 8 were Government and one an unaided institution. The total strength of these institutions was 585 as against 657 during the previous year. The results of the Teachers' Certificates Examinations were fairly satisfactory, except, as usual, in the Lower Secondary grade. The inspection of the Urdu Section of the Training College by a specialist, during 1932-33 was sanctioned, and Mr. Mahomed Abbas Shustry, Professor, Maharaja's College, Mysore, inspected the Section. The number of deputation of the Mahomedan teachers during the year 1933-34 has been increased by 25 per cent in the Training College, Mysore. With a view to encourage deserving graduate teachers who wish to equip themselves with the professional degree (B. T.) at their own expense, a scheme of granting 5 teachers every year furlough both due and not due for a period of 11 months in the year has been sanctioned by Government as also the deputation of 6 graduate teachers including a lady graduate for B. T. training during the year 1933-34. The rules for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were revised during the year, deleting the second language, such of these as wish to prosecute their studies for the Pandits and Maulvis Examinations being however permitted to offer Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic as optional second language. The revision of the courses of the training examinations has also been (since) sanctioned by Government in Government Order No. E. 5-6—Edn. 305-32, dated 7th June 1933 and has already been referred to above.

The work of the School of Engineering continued to be satisfactory. Out of 539 applicants for admission to the several courses of study in the school, only 106 could be admitted, 50 for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Higher Grades, 25 for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Lower Grades and 31 for the Civil Engineering Section. Thirteen students were admitted during the year into the short-time motor course. The total strength of the school was 337 as against 330 in the previous year. Certain vocational classes for High School students were also conducted as usual in addition, and the number of students attending the classes was 73. The Draftsmen's class was also continued during the year and there were 10 candidates but there was no second year class as the Draftsmen's Class was abolished from 1933-34. The results of the several Technical Boards Examination were fairly good, the number passed being 111 out of 162 that appeared.

The number of Commercial Schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., six—1 Government, 2 aided and 3 un aided. The working of these institutions was on the whole fairly satisfactory. But their total strength showed a perceptible decrease from 646 to 576. The examination results were however poor in the Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy, the Aided Commercial High School, Bangalore and the Mysore Typewriting Institute, Mysore. It is hoped that these institutions will show better progress in future.

The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore continued to be under the general supervision and control of a Managing Committee with Sir Charles Todhunter as President, and was open to all communities irrespective of caste or creed, not only of the Mysore State but also of the other Provinces in India. The strength

of the Institute was 78 (32 deaf children and 46 blind pupils) as against 75 in the previous year. In the Blind Section, English has recently been introduced and it is interesting to note that 6 pupils have advanced up to the third year class in the subject. Musical training is imparted to such blind pupils as have got a special aptitude for it, and the progress made in this respect is reported to be satisfactory. Gardening which was introduced last year was, it is shown, quite successful and the students grew all kinds of vegetables sufficient for the use of 60 boarders during the year. Necessary attention was also paid to the physical culture and health of the pupils. Government are glad to note that the Institute and its Hostel were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The total number of Sanskrit Institutions was as in the previous year 77, exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore. The total strength was however 1,895 pupils (1,781 boys and 114 girls) as against 1,734 pupils in the previous year. In addition, there were certain Sanskrit Patasalas intended exclusively for the benefit of certain communities. The Lingayet community has three such institutes, at Siddaganga, Tiptur and Mysore, with a total strength of 210 pupils. The Patasala at Siddaganga is stated to be turning out very good work. The Jain community has a Patasala of its own at Sravanabelagola with a strength of 27 pupils while the Vaisya community has a Patasala at Bangalore. It is reported that the backward communities to whom the Chamarajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, is thrown open have been taking good advantage of this opportunity afforded to them, 45 out of 108 coming from these communities.

11. *Women's Education.* There were 585 Girls' Schools of all grades with a total strength of 35,767 pupils of which 602 were boys, as against 566 schools with a strength of 34,401 pupils (including 503 boys) in the previous year as detailed below:—

	1931-32		1932-33	
	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
1. Colleges ...	2	81	2	72
2. English High Schools ...	5	383	6	444
3. Vernacular High Schools ...	1	24	1	30
4. Middle Schools ...	30	2,158	34	2,455
5. Primary ...	523	31,297	537	32,294
6. Training Institutions ...	3	72	3	86
7. Industrial Schools ...	2	386	2	386
Total ...	566	34,401	585	35,767

Besides these, there were 27,440 girls reading in Boys' Schools of all grades, bringing the total number of girls under instruction to 62,605 as against 57,962 in the previous year. Government are glad to note that the number of girls seeking education is rapidly increasing in all grades of Institutions, so much so that in places where there were no separate Institutions for girls they are freely entering into boys' schools. About 43.8 per cent of the number of girls under instruction were studying in boys' schools during the year.

During the year, Government ordered the levy of tuition fees from girls reading in High Schools at half the rates charged in Boys' High Schools, a liberal scale of freeships up to 50 per cent of the strength being allowed to mitigate the hardship in deserving cases. The general condition of all the six English High Schools for girls was satisfactory. It is gratifying to learn that out of 114 girls that were examined, 75 passed in the S. S. L. C. Examination. The results were however poor in the Empress High School, Tumkur, and the M. E. Mission Girls' High School, Kolar and were capable of improvement in the Maharani's High School, Mysore. As regards Vernacular High School education for girls, Vernacular Upper Secondary Classes continued to be maintained in the Training College for Women in Mysore and there was a strength of 30 as against 24 during the previous year. The results of the examination were not satisfactory as only 3 pupils out of 11 sent up, passed though one was placed in the first class.

in the previous year, and requires looking into. The Director is requested to take necessary steps to remedy any defects observable and to secure satisfactory results.

Government note that increased attention has been paid to physical education and recreation in most of the High Schools. In addition to out-door games, sports and exercises provided in all the High Schools, ambulance classes were held in the Fort High School, Bangalore, and in Kolar and Davangere High Schools, giving the students instruction in the principles and practice of First Aid. Drill was made compulsory in the Malleswaram and the Sarada Vilas High Schools, while in the Madhugiri High School, games were made compulsory for all pupils. Scouting was a regular feature of almost all the schools. The literary activities were mostly in the form of Debating Societies, School Unions and School Magazines. Among the other activities are seen Teachers' Associations, School Co-operative Societies, Poor Boys' Fund, in some of the schools and the House System and a Social Service League in the London Mission High School, Bangalore. It is observed that the Poor Boys' Fund in the Chikballapur, Shimoga, Tirthahalli and Bowringpet High Schools worked satisfactorily, the administration of the Funds being in the hands of properly constituted committees.

Vernacular High Schools.—The Vernacular Upper Secondary Classes were maintained in the Government Training College for men, Mysore, and the District Normal and Vernacular High Schools at Tumkur and Shimoga as in the previous year. The total strength was 207. The results of the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were, however, poor again. Only 52 candidates passed in full out of 167 candidates that were examined, the percentage of passes being 31.1 against 30 in 1932, 33 in 1931 and 38 in 1930, and there is no explanation given for this unsatisfactory condition. A revised Three-year Vernacular Teachers' Certificate Course has been introduced (in Government Order No. E. 5-6—Edn. 305-32-3, dated the 7th June 1933), replacing the Vernacular Upper Secondary Courses as well as the two Vernacular Training Courses of the Lower and Upper Secondary Grades, thereby avoiding overlapping of courses and ensuring a satisfactory standard of general and professional equipment in all teachers of Vernacular Schools.

7. *Middle School Education of Boys.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys increased by two, from 290 to 292 and their strength by 1,377, from 29,899 to 31,276 pupils. Of these 292 schools, 264 were Government Institutions, 25 Aided and 3 Unaided and there were 257 Kannada, 30 Urdu, and 4 Tamil Middle Schools and 1 European Middle School.

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Government observe that there has been a steady increase in the number of pupils in Middle Schools and a growing demand for more Middle Schools in the State especially in rural areas and that there is also need for improving the staff and accommodation of the existing Middle Schools. Owing however to the present financial conditions, it is not possible to remedy these defects immediately. In view of the likelihood of funds not being found for some years to come to meet the needs of Middle Schools, and with a view to improve, as far as possible, their efficiency with the available funds, the Director has in his concluding remarks, suggested the following measures:—

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- (2) Abolition of the smaller Middle Schools which have a strength of 80 or less, since five teachers could well manage a school with four classes of 40 pupils in each.
- (3) Encouragement to new Aided Middle Schools which should be permitted to levy fees.

(4) A programme of construction of suitable buildings for Middle Schools especially in the large cities and towns where they are now located in very unsuitable dwelling houses and the extension of the present Government buildings.

(5) Utilisation of a part of the general saving of the Department each year for providing necessary additional equipment to these schools.

The question will be separately examined and the Director is requested to formulate definite and detailed proposals in the matter and submit them to Government for orders, at an early date.

8. *Practical Instruction.*—The number of practical instruction classes actually working in the Middle Schools, Adikarnataka Boarding Homes and Adikarnataka and other Primary Schools was 100 against 95 in the previous year. Of these, 93 were in Boys' and 7 in Girls' Schools. Government are glad to note that these practical instruction classes in general are working satisfactorily, that the lacquer work classes of Closepet and Channapatna were awarded Gold Medals at the Dasara Exhibition and that the non-official members of the Supervising Committees took great interest in the work of these classes. It is interesting to note that industrial education is becoming popular among the public and that agricultural instruction has begun to exert a healthy influence on the country side and that in place of the somewhat general reluctance which prevailed at the beginning towards this subject, there is now positive goodwill and that the public are urging for the extension of this scheme to other schools.

It is reported that the practical instruction courses are, in many respects, unit courses, enabling a student if he so wishes, to establish himself in the craft to begin to make a living, but that a need for its correlation with the High School is keenly felt, as the Middle School stage is too early for one to set up in business thereafter. The Director has submitted proposals for the organisation and expansion of vocational courses, and they are under the consideration of Government.

9. *Primary Education.*—The administration of primary education continued with the local education authorities under the Elementary Education Regulation. Government are glad to learn that the administration of the local education authorities was generally satisfactory and that there existed hearty co-operation and cordial relationship between the officers of the department and the members of the local education authorities. It is reported that, owing to financial stringency, schemes of expansion and development could not be attended to by the local education authorities and that the School Boards directed their efforts mainly to the consolidation of existing resources. During the year, some additional powers were delegated to the School Boards and this is reported to have helped to reduce correspondence and facilitate more expeditious despatch of work.

The number of Primary Schools for boys and girls increased from 6,199 with a strength of 2,42,241 pupils to 6,243 with a strength of 2,47,191 pupils. Of this number, 5,706 schools were for boys with a strength of 2,14,897 pupils as against 5,676 schools with a strength of 2,10,944 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 5,706 schools for boys, 18 were Government ones, 4,358 under the control of the local education authorities, and 1,330 were aided schools. The percentage of boys in the primary classes to the total male population of school-going age calculated at 15 per cent of the total population was 43.60 as against 42.82 in the previous year.

The report shows that more than 50 per cent of the pupils of the primary grades are found in the first year class. The percentage is still high and is capable of considerable further reduction. Government note, however, with satisfaction that there is a steady decrease in the retardation of pupils in the first year primary classes during the last few years, before which it was as high as 62 per cent in 1926-27.

The ten-year programmes of expansion of elementary education on a voluntary basis, due, under the Regulation at the end of the previous year have not yet been received from many of the local education authorities. The time for submission of the programmes was extended till the end of February 1934 and the Director was requested to obtain and submit the programmes without further delay.

There were 70 schools for the education of adults with a strength of 1,864 pupils against 69 schools with a strength of 1,729 pupils in the previous year. The Director, however, reports that the condition of these schools in general cannot be said to be very satisfactory and that in several cases, these institutions are not strictly schools attended by adults, but by children who cannot attend day primary

schools. As observed in the last review, the whole position in regard to the adult education will have to be examined when funds permit.

It is pleasing to note that a large number of local benefactions was made during the year to supply the pressing need for suitable accommodation for schools. The following are the more important of these benefactions:—

(1) Mr. Guruswami (son of the late Rao Bahadur Nattakallappa) donated a sum of Rs. 2,000 for the construction of a school building at Arōdi, Dodballapur Taluk.

(2) Sir Haji Ismail Sait donated a sum of Rs. 1,800 for the construction of an Urdu primary school building at Whitefield, Bangalore Taluk.

(3) Mr. Chikkarama Gowda of Settihalli in Kolar Taluk, constructed a school building worth Rs. 2,000.

(4) Mr. T. M. Siddappa, Kurubarasettihalli, Seringapatam Taluk, has constructed a school building worth Rs. 4,000.

(5) The villagers of Satyagala, Periyapatna Taluk, have constructed a school building at a cost of Rs. 3,000.

(6) The Village Panchayets of Chikkadalavatta and Kondavadi, Madhugiri Taluk, have constructed school buildings worth Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 3,000, respectively.

10. *Special Institutions.*—There were 9 institutions as against 10 in the previous year for the training of men teachers, including the three grades of training in the Government Training College, Mysore. Of these institutions, 8 were Government and one an unaided institution. The total strength of these institutions was 585 as against 657 during the previous year. The results of the Teachers' Certificates Examinations were fairly satisfactory, except, as usual, in the Lower Secondary grade. The inspection of the Urdu Section of the Training College by a specialist, during 1932-33 was sanctioned, and Mr. Mahomed Abbas Shustry, Professor, Maharaja's College, Mysore, inspected the Section. The number of deputation of the Mahomedan teachers during the year 1933-34 has been increased by 25 per cent in the Training College, Mysore. With a view to encourage deserving graduate teachers who wish to equip themselves with the professional degree (B. T.) at their own expense, a scheme of granting 5 teachers every year furlough both due and not due for a period of 11 months in the year has been sanctioned by Government as also the deputation of 6 graduate teachers including a lady graduate for B. T. training during the year 1933-34. The rules for the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were revised during the year, deleting the second language, such of these as wish to prosecute their studies for the Pandits and Maulvis Examinations being however permitted to offer Sanskrit or Persian or Arabic as optional second language. The revision of the courses of the training examinations has also been (since) sanctioned by Government in Government Order No. E. 5-6—Edn. 305-32, dated 7th June 1933 and has already been referred to above.

The work of the School of Engineering continued to be satisfactory. Out of 539 applicants for admission to the several courses of study in the school, only 106 could be admitted, 50 for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Higher Grades, 25 for the Mechanical and Electrical Engineering, Lower Grades and 31 for the Civil Engineering Section. Thirteen students were admitted during the year into the short-time motor course. The total strength of the school was 337 as against 330 in the previous year. Certain vocational classes for High School students were also conducted as usual in addition, and the number of students attending the classes was 73. The Draftsmen's class was also continued during the year and there were 10 candidates but there was no second year class as the Draftsmen's Class was abolished from 1933-34. The results of the several Technical Boards Examination were fairly good, the number passed being 111 out of 162 that appeared.

The number of Commercial Schools remained the same as in the previous year, viz., six—1 Government, 2 aided and 3 un aided. The working of these institutions was on the whole fairly satisfactory. But their total strength showed a perceptible decrease from 646 to 576. The examination results were however poor in the Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy, the Aided Commercial High School, Bangalore and the Mysore Typewriting Institute, Mysore. It is hoped that these institutions will show better progress in future.

The Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore continued to be under the general supervision and control of a Managing Committee with Sir Charles Todhunter as President, and was open to all communities irrespective of caste or creed, not only of the Mysore State but also of the other Provinces in India. The strength

of the Institute was 78 (32 deaf children and 46 blind pupils) as against 75 in the previous year. In the Blind Section, English has recently been introduced and it is interesting to note that 6 pupils have advanced up to the third year class in the subject. Musical training is imparted to such blind pupils as have got a special aptitude for it, and the progress made in this respect is reported to be satisfactory. Gardening which was introduced last year was, it is shown, quite successful and the students grew all kinds of vegetables sufficient for the use of 60 boarders during the year. Necessary attention was also paid to the physical culture and health of the pupils. Government are glad to note that the Institute and its Hostel were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

The total number of Sanskrit Institutions was as in the previous year 77, exclusive of the Sanskrit Colleges at Bangalore and Mysore. The total strength was however 1,895 pupils (1,781 boys and 114 girls) as against 1,734 pupils in the previous year. In addition, there were certain Sanskrit Patasalas intended exclusively for the benefit of certain communities. The Lingayet community has three such institutes, at Siddaganga, Tiptur and Mysore, with a total strength of 210 pupils. The Patasala at Siddaganga is stated to be turning out very good work. The Jain community has a Patasala of its own at Sravanabelagola with a strength of 27 pupils while the Vaisya community has a Patasala at Bangalore. It is reported that the backward communities to whom the Chamaraajendra Sanskrit College, Bangalore, is thrown open have been taking good advantage of this opportunity afforded to them, 45 out of 108 coming from these communities.

11. *Women's Education.* There were 585 Girls' Schools of all grades with a total strength of 35,767 pupils of which 602 were boys, as against 566 schools with a strength of 34,401 pupils (including 503 boys) in the previous year as detailed below:—

	1931-32		1932-33	
	No.	Strength	No.	Strength
1. Colleges ...	2	81	2	72
2. English High Schools ...	5	383	6	444
3. Vernacular High Schools ...	1	24	1	30
4. Middle Schools ...	30	2,158	34	2,455
5. Primary ...	523	31,297	537	32,294
6. Training Institutions ...	3	72	3	86
7. Industrial Schools ...	2	386	2	386
Total ...	566	34,401	585	35,767

Besides these, there were 27,440 girls reading in Boys' Schools of all grades, bringing the total number of girls under instruction to 62,605 as against 57,962 in the previous year. Government are glad to note that the number of girls seeking education is rapidly increasing in all grades of Institutions, so much so that in places where there were no separate Institutions for girls they are freely entering into boys' schools. About 43·8 per cent of the number of girls under instruction were studying in boys' schools during the year.

During the year, Government ordered the levy of tuition fees from girls reading in High Schools at half the rates charged in Boys' High Schools, a liberal scale of freeships up to 50 per cent of the strength being allowed to mitigate the hardship in deserving cases. The general condition of all the six English High Schools for girls was satisfactory. It is gratifying to learn that out of 114 girls that were examined, 75 passed in the S. S. L. C. Examination. The results were however poor in the Empress High School, Tumkur, and the M. E. Mission Girls' High School, Kolar and were capable of improvement in the Maharani's High School, Mysore. As regards Vernacular High School education for girls, Vernacular Upper Secondary Classes continued to be maintained in the Training College for Women in Mysore and there was a strength of 30 as against 24 during the previous year. The results of the examination were not satisfactory as only 3 pupils out of 11 sent up, passed though one was placed in the first class.

Government are glad to note that the Middle School éducation for girls is becoming popular. The number of girls that passed in the Middle School and the Lower Secondary Examinations was 229 and 185 out of 446 and 488, respectively and there has been an increase in the percentage of passes over that of the previous two years. The principle of staffing Girls' Middle Schools with women teachers, and the replacement of men teachers, wherever possible was steadily kept in view, during the year under report. As regards the Primary Schools for girls, there was also an increase in the number and the strength of the Institutions. Of the 537 Girls' Schools, 323 were Kannada Schools, 211 Urdu Schools and 3 Maharatta Schools. In regard to training institutions for women, the strength of the Maharani's Women's Training College, Mysore, has improved and the private pupils are steadily increasing in number though the sanctioned number of stipends was not fully availed of by private pupils even during the year and that the results of the various public examinations were much better than those of the previous year, though the detentions were rather large. In the Government Order sanctioning the revision of the courses of the Training Examinations, the old Lower Secondary Training Course was however allowed to continue in the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, owing to the fact that qualified Urdu Mistresses who could handle subjects of the revised courses, which is of a higher standard, are not available. Government regret however to note that the results of the Examination in the Zenana Normal School were, again unsatisfactory and trust that improvement will be shown in future.

The total direct expenditure on education of women (including the University Education) was Rs. 6,39,881 (exclusive of scholarships, buildings and equipment) against Rs. 6,51,471 in the previous year.

12. *Education of Muslims.*—There has been an increase in the total number and strength of the Institutions for the education of Muslims. The number of Urdu Schools of all grades, both for boys and girls, was 863 with a strength of 35,188 pupils (including 13,552 girls), as against 849 schools with a strength of 34,814 pupils (including 13,221 girls) in the previous year. Besides, there were 5,946 pupils (including 152 girls) reading in schools other than those in which the medium of instruction was Urdu, making a total of 41,134 Muslim pupils under instruction in all the schools (27,430 boys and 13,704 girls) as against 40,985 pupils in the previous year (27,636 boys and 13,349 girls). The percentage of Muslim boys at schools to the total Muslim population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of total Muslim population was 92.47 as against 93.1 and that of girls to the total number of Muslim girls of school-going age was 53.10 as against 51.73 and that of boys and girls to the total percentage of school-going age was 74.1 as against 73.8 in the previous year. An Urdu Middle School for boys was opened at Bowringpet, making the total number of such schools 30 with a strength of 1,907 as against 1,872. The strength of the Urdu Middle Schools for girls showed also an increase from 191 to 235 pupils.

The total expenditure incurred on educational institutions intended for Muslims was Rs. 5,76,436 for 11.48 per cent of the total direct expenditure on education) as against Rs. 5,45,330 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 27,855 was spent for scholarships to Muslim students (exclusive of those in High Schools) as against Rs. 26,002 in the previous year.

It is reported that much progress in improving the accommodation and equipment of Urdu Schools could not be made owing to financial stringency. Proposals for improving the staff and efficiency of the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, have since been made by the Director and they are under the consideration of the Government.

13. *Education of the Backward and Depressed Classes.*—To encourage education among the children of these classes by means of scholarships, a provision of Rs. 81,860 was made in the Departmental Budget. During the year, 1,155 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 51,900 were awarded under the Backward Scholarship Scheme, 79 scholarships of the total value of Rs. 4,770, under the Mahomedan Scholarship Scheme, and 916 scholarships of the value of Rs. 24,110 under the Depressed Class Scholarship Scheme. A sum of Rs. 1,500 was utilised during the year for the supply of clothing to the girls of the depressed classes who were not

awarded scholarships. A sum of Rs. 1,000 was allotted for additional scholarships to the backward class pupils belonging to minor groups, and was fully utilised. Nine scholarships of the value of Rs. 10 each per mensem for ten months from the 1st July 1932, were sanctioned to nine Adikarnataka students undergoing training in weaving at the Government Weaving Factory, Bangalore. Exemptions, granted to the depressed class pupils from paying sports and reading room fees and medical inspection fees were withdrawn by Government and have been allowed only in special and deserving cases. In the case of aided depressed class hostels, Government have allowed the payment of the full rent instead of half the house rent.

There were 605 special schools assigned to the education of depressed pupils with a strength of 12,962 pupils (of whom 2,152 were girls) as against 607 schools with a strength of 15,620 pupils. Of the 605 special schools, two were Middle Schools for boys and one for girls and 600 were Primary Schools for boys and two for girls. Most of the separate girls' schools have been amalgamated with the boys' schools, and most of the girl pupils are now studying in mixed schools. There were 32 special schools for Banajaras with a strength of 639 pupils, one for hill tribes with 22 pupils, four for voddars with a strength of 76 pupils and five for kunabis with a strength of 62 pupils. Besides, there were 6,315 pupils of the depressed classes reading in other schools, bringing the total number of depressed class pupils studying in all schools to 19,277 (16,605 boys and 2,672 girls). There were six Adikarnataka Boarding Homes including the Central Adikarnataka Institute, Mysore, and the Adikarnataka Boarding Home for girls, Bangalore. In addition, there were nine aided hostels for depressed classes getting a total grant of Rs. 881 per mensem.

As regards the special institutes intended for the Adikarnataka community, Government regret to note that the examination results were very disappointing and that the boarders have not made proper use of the facilities provided for them free of cost, and that the general tone and condition of the Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Tumkur and the Sri Narasimharaja Hostel, Bangalore, are also unsatisfactory and require great improvement. It is also a matter of concern, requiring careful scrutiny that the average cost per boarder per annum was Rs. 110-6-11 during the year as against Rs. 77-14-5 in the previous year in the Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Tumkur and Rs. 115-15-7 as against Rs. 105-3-4 in the Adikarnataka Boarding Home, Chikmagalur. The Director is requested to investigate into the causes for this and bring about an improvement in the position, and submit a report to Government.

14. *Text Books, Publications and Libraries.*—The Text-Book Committee was reconstituted during the year and consists of 46 members. The manuscripts of the three sets of books on "All about Mysore," and on "Electric Wiring" and Urdu translation of the Kannada Manual of Hygiene are stated to be under print, while a book on "Electricity and Magnetism" and another "Elementary Text-Book on Agriculture" and copies of the Urdu Geography of the World—Part I and Magzanel Hisab—Part I have been printed. Ten books were published by the Department during the year. The revision of the Departmental Kannada Readers is reported to be complete and to be undergoing the final scrutiny at the hands of the Chairman of the Revision Committee. The syllabuses in moral instruction provided by the Special Committee appointed for the purpose, have been received from the Director and are under the consideration of Government.

As regards the encouragement to authors, there was a provision of Rs. 2,000 for the purpose and payments were made for seven books and three journals. Nineteen books and nine manuscripts in all, in Kannada and Sanskrit, competed for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity prizes.

The Central Book Depôt is controlled by the Superintendent, Government Printing.

Besides the two Public Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore, there were in all 21 urban and rural libraries working under the control of the department and receiving grants-in-aid. The work of these libraries was satisfactory.

There were 117 Printing Presses in the State excluding the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, as against 111 in the previous year. Excluding the Mysore Government and the Police Gazettes, there were ten Newspapers (one in English, one in Urdu and the rest in Kannada) and 51 Periodicals (three

both in English and Kannada, 18 in English and the rest in Kannada) against nine Newspapers and 59 Periodicals in the previous year.

15. *Hostels.*—There were 98 Hostels with a strength of 3,452 boarders as against the same number of hostels with a strength of 3,978 boarders during the previous year. Of these hostels, 30 were Government and 68 aided, 5 were attached to Colleges, 10 to Government High Schools for boys, 3 to Government High Schools for girls, 5 to District Normal Schools, 4 to the Training College for men, Mysore, 1 to the Central Institute for Defectives, 1 to the Vocational Institute for women and 3 to Middle Schools for boys and 5 were Adikarnataka Boarding Homes.

16. *The Scout Movement.*—Government are glad to note that scouting has continued to be popular and is making good progress as evidenced by the increase in the number of scouts during the year and that the spirit of service has come to be increasingly recognised. There were 10,719 boys getting scout training in all the branches, as against 8,973 boys during the previous year. The chief events of the year were the Seventh State Rally held at Hassan in May 1933, and the deputation of a party of three Rovers to the Fourth International Jamboree held at Godollo near Budapest.

17. *The Girl Guide Movement.*—This was organised in May 1932 with an Executive Committee of 11 members, Lady Mirza Ismail being the Chief Commissioner and Chairman. There are about 500 girl guides divided into 20 companies in the State, 200 "Blue Birds" of five "Blue Bird Flocks" and about 45 captains and leaders. The notable events during the year were the Training Camp and Rally held at Bangalore and the Training Week and Rally held at Mysore, and the deputation of eight leaders to the Ootacamund Training Camp. With a view to encourage the movement in girls' institutions, permission was given to utilise 20 per cent of the collections from sports fees of an institution or Rs. 40 a year, whichever is less, for the purposes of the movement.

18. *Medical Inspection.*—The scope of medical inspection was restricted during the year owing to financial stringency. It was confined to male pupils only in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore and in some Taluk Headquarters where the scheme was self-supporting. With a view to secure uniformity in the method of medical examination of pupils at different centres by different officers, a set of instructions was issued by the Department to the Medical Officers on the lines of those issued by the University to its Medical Officers. It is hoped that proper attention is being paid to the curative treatment of the ailments discovered, as otherwise mere inspection would be of little use.

19. *General.*—An important event of the year in the matter of education was the State Conference of the teachers of Primary and Middle Schools held in Bangalore in December 1932 under the auspices of the District Board and the City Municipal Council, Bangalore, and attended by over 2,000 teachers from all over the State. A noticeable feature of the Conference was the educational exhibition wherein as many as 6,000 articles of educational value, received from the several schools of the State were exhibited.

A development which is important in regard to Secondary Education is the proposal of the University to change the character of the examination in English at the S. S. L. C. Examination so as to give greater importance to General English. This proposal was recently discussed at a Special Conference of Head Masters of High Schools and representatives of the English Department of the University. The Conference while agreeing to the suggestion has proposed certain radical changes in the scheme of examination as well as of studies prescribed for the High School course. The Director has promised to submit definite proposals to Government in this matter after getting it examined by a Committee and placing it before the S. S. L. C. Board.

20. *Conclusion.*—Government are pleased to observe that the administration of the Department during the year was satisfactory. The thanks of Government are due to several non-officials who co-operated with the Department and supplemented the efforts of Government in the cause of education.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.